

AGENCY PROFILE

Program Year 2008

Community Action Agency of Butte County, Inc.

Service Area	Butte County
Total Low Income Households	30,670

See Footnote #1

Households Served and Average Benefit

Program Component	Service Area		Statewide
	Households Served	Average Benefit per Household	Average Benefit per Household
ECIP EHCS Cooling	30	\$1,731	\$861
ECIP EHCS Heating	98	\$1,999	\$1,208
ECIP Fast Track	650	\$245	\$351
ECIP WPO	163	\$229	\$322
HEAP Gas & Electric	599	\$222	\$238
HEAP WPO	291	\$152	\$299
Weatherization	288	\$825	\$1,446

See Footnote #2

Household Income

	Service Area			Statewide		
	Under 100%	101 - 125%	Over 125%	Under 100%	101 - 125%	Over 125%
LIHEAP Eligible Households						
Census Data	39%	16%	45%	39%	16%	45%

Program Component	Service Area				
	Under 75%	75% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	Over 150%
ECIP EHCS & WPO	12%	24%	29%	16%	19%
ECIP Fast Track	42%	18%	20%	10%	10%
HEAP Gas & Electric	20%	16%	42%	13%	9%
HEAP WPO	19%	13%	38%	14%	16%
Weatherization	18%	14%	24%	11%	34%

Program Component	Statewide				
	Under 75%	75% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	Over 150%
ECIP EHCS & WPO	28%	17%	24%	16%	15%
ECIP Fast Track	49%	16%	18%	8%	9%
HEAP Gas & Electric	30%	16%	33%	12%	10%
HEAP WPO	28%	14%	28%	13%	17%
Weatherization	28%	17%	25%	13%	17%

See Footnote #3

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Vulnerable Populations

LIHEAP Eligible Households	Service Area			Statewide		
	Elderly	Disabled	Children Under 5	Elderly	Disabled	Children Under 5
Census Data	39%	38%	7%	33%	37%	8%

Program Component	Service Area	Statewide
	VP HHs to Total HHs	VP HHs to Total HHs
ECIP EHCS & WPO	63%	77%
ECIP Fast Track	63%	81%
HEAP Gas & Electric	84%	76%
HEAP WPO	83%	82%
Weatherization	74%	77%

See Footnote #4

Energy Burden

National Average	15%
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Program Component	Service Area Average Energy Burden
ECIP Fast Track	17%
HEAP Gas & Electric	9%
Weatherization	21%

See Footnote #5

Primary Heating Fuel Type

	Service Area					
	Natural Gas	Electricity	Propane	Fuel Oil, Kerosene	Wood	Other
Census Data	57%	23%	9%	0%	9%	1%

Program Component	Service Area					
	Natural Gas	Electricity	Propane	Fuel Oil, Kerosene	Wood	Other
Weatherization	62%	11%	23%	1%	2%	0%

See Footnote #6

ECIP/HEAP Expenditures

Program Component	Service Area	Statewide Range
	Actual Expenditures	Actual Expenditures
ECIP EHCS	33%	1% - 30%
ECIP Fast Track	32%	7% - 42%
ECIP WPO	5%	1% - 21%
HEAP Gas/Electric	22%	27% - 67%
HEAP WPO	8%	1% - 21%

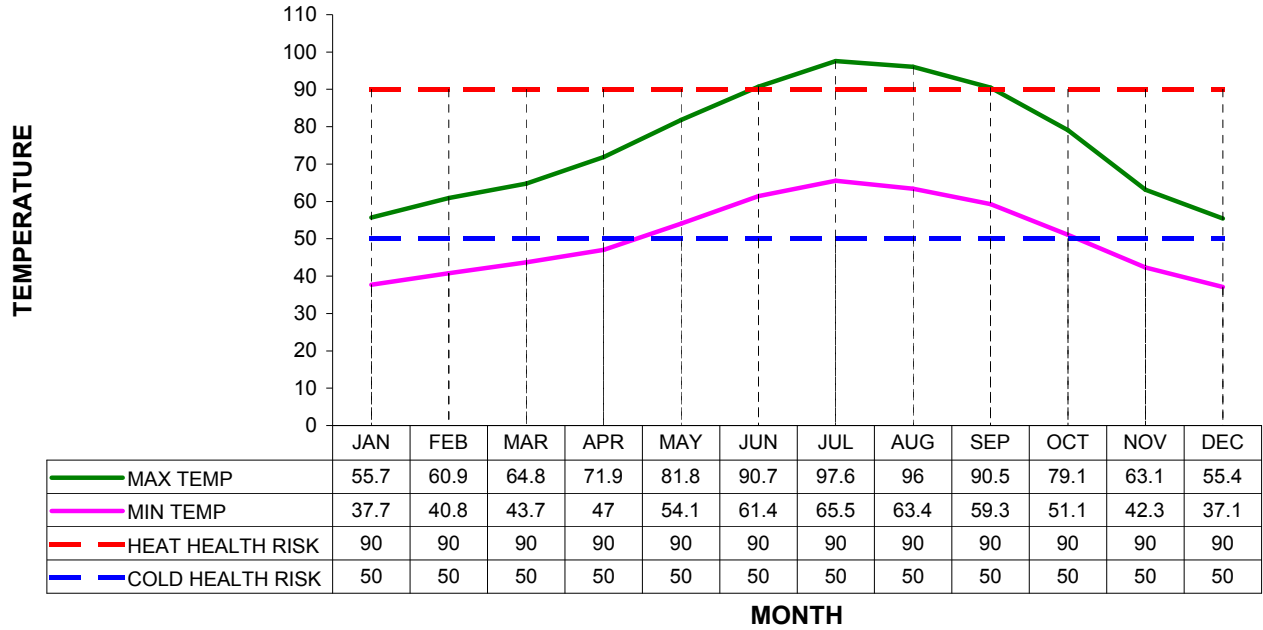
See Footnote #7

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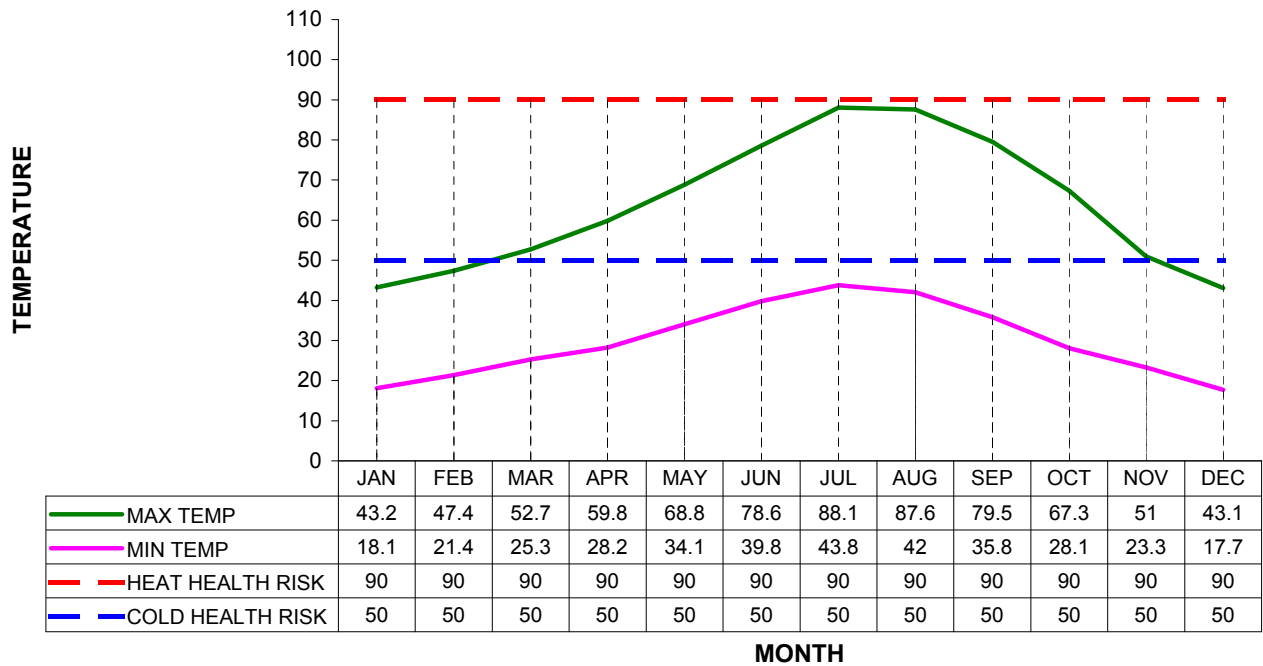
Program Year 2008

Climate Data

REPRESENTATIVE CEC CLIMATE ZONE 11



REPRESENTATIVE CEC CLIMATE ZONE 16



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Program Year 2008

Climate Data

Heating/Cooling Seasons

Zone	Heating Months	Cooling Months
11	November - April	June - September
16	January - December	n/a

CEC Climate Zone Descriptions

Zone	Description
11	Northern inland valley - hot
16	Mountain

See Footnote #8

California Energy Commission (CEC) Building Climate Zones by City

City	Climate Zone	City	Climate Zone
Bangor	11	Jonesville	16
Berry Creek	11	Lake Oroville	11
Big Bend	16	Lake Wyandotte	11
Biggs	11	Las Plumas	11
Brush Creek	16	Lomo	16
Butte Meadows	16	Magalia	11
Centerville Power House	11	Nelson	11
Cherokee	11	Nord	11
Chico	11	Oroville	11
Clipper Mills	16	Oroville East	11
Cohasset	11	Palermo	11
Dayton	11	Paradise	11
De Sabla	11	Pentz	11
Durham	11	Pulga	16
East Biggs	11	Richardson Springs	11
Feather Falls	16	Richvale	11
Feather River (Middle Fork)	16	South Oroville	11
Feather River (North Fork)	16	Stirling City	16
Forbestown	16	Thermalito	11
Forest Ranch	11	Thermalito Afterbay	11
Gridley	11	Thermalito Forebay	11
Honcut	11	Tiger Creek Power House	11
Inskip	16	Wyandotte	11

See Footnote #9

Department of Energy (DOE) Climate Zones by Weather Station

Weather Station	Cooperative Station ID #	Heating Degree Days (65° Base)	Cooling Degree Days (65° base)	DOE Climate Zone
Chico University Farm	41715	2,945	1,334	4
De Sabla	42402	4,040	806	3
Oroville	46521	2,818	1,422	4
Paradise	46685	3,145	1,464	4

See Footnote #10

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Program Year 2008

Repeat Customers

Program Component	Service Area	Statewide
	Repeat Customers	Repeat Customers
HEAP	24%	20%
Fast Track	0%	10%

See Footnote #11

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Program Year 2008

Footnotes

1. **Total Low Income Households**
Source:
 - Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.
2. **Households Served and Average Benefit**
 - The average benefit per household for ECIP EHCS and Weatherization was calculated by dividing the total direct program activity by the total households served.
 - The average benefit per household for Fast Track, WPO and HEAP was calculated by dividing the total benefits received by the total households served.Sources:
 - ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.
 - Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Year 2005.
3. **Household Income**
Sources:
 - Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.
 - ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.
4. **Vulnerable Populations**
 - The number of vulnerable population households is not duplicated.Sources:
 - Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.
 - ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.
5. **Energy Burden**

The energy burden is calculated by dividing the total household energy costs by the total household income.

Source:
 - The national average energy burden was derived from the LIHEAP Home Energy Workbook for Fiscal Year 2005, DHHS, May 2007, page i.
 - Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.
 - Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Year 2005.
6. **Primary Heating Fuel Type**
 - Fuel types represent the types of fuels used as the primary heating source for low-income homes.
 - The other heating fuel type category includes but is not limited to solar, coal and non-existent heating.Source:
 - Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.
 - Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2006, the first year that fuel types were collected for LIHEAP.

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Footnotes

7. ***ECIP/HEAP Expenditures***
 - The expenditure ratios were calculated by dividing the total expenditures for each program by the sum total of all program expenditures included in this analysis.
 - One standard deviation was used to determine the statewide ranges over a period of five years. For normally distributed data, about 68% of the values are within 1 standard deviation of the average.

Sources:

 - ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Years 2002 through 2006.
 - Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Years 2002 through 2006.
8. ***Representative CEC Climate Zones***
 - Heat and Cold Level 1 is categorized as cautionary.
 - Heat and Cold Level 2 is categorized as extremely cautionary.

Source:

 - Cautionary levels of temperature were obtained from the California Office of Emergency Services.
 - Average monthly maximum and minimum temperatures were derived from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Monthly Station Normals of Temperature, Precipitation and Heating and Cooling Degree Days 1971-2000, 04 California, February 2002.
9. ***CEC Building Climate Zones by City***

Source:

 - Climate zone data was obtained from the Joint Appendices for the 2005 Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings, October 2004, Table II.2.
10. ***DOE Climate Zones by Weather Station***
 - Heating and cooling degree days are used to categorize weather stations within a service area into DOE climate zones using a pre-established range of heating and cooling degree days.
 - A degree day is calculated by subtracting the average temperature of the day from the degree day base. If it is a heating degree day, it is the difference below the base. If it is a cooling degree day, it is the difference above the base. The degree days are averaged over a 30-year period.

Source:

 - Weather stations and degree days were obtained from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Annual Degree Days to Selected Bases, 1971-2000, released 6/20/02.
11. ***Repeat Customers***
 - The rate of repeat customers receiving utility assistance was calculated by dividing the total customers receiving services two or more consecutive program years by the total customers served from Program Years 2004 through 2006.

Source:

 - Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Years 2004 through 2006.